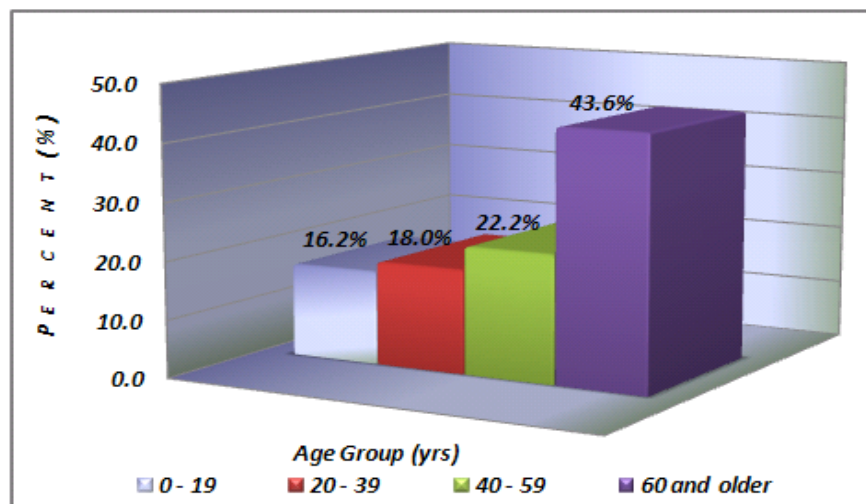


Hospital Discharge Summary, 2007

Patient discharges from Florida hospitals have increased from about 1.8 million in 1993 to about 2.6 million in 2007. This reflects an increase of approximately 40.2%. Since 2002, the largest number of discharges continues to be among those 60 years and older, at 43.6% of the total discharges (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Discharges by Age Group, 2007



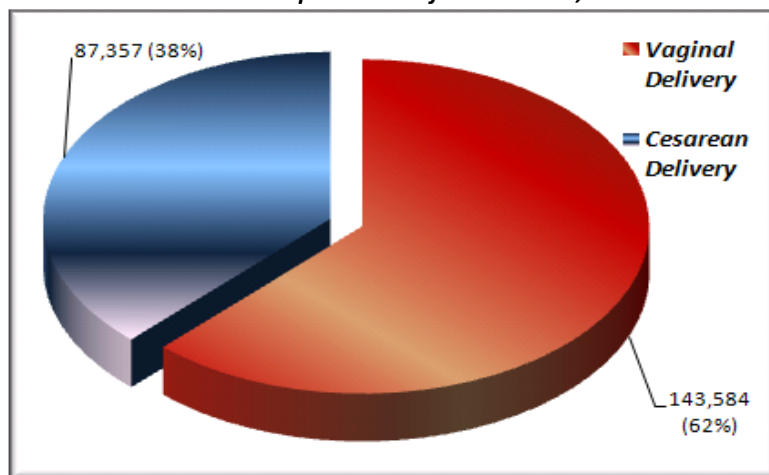
Women were hospitalized more often and at an earlier age than men; however, hospital stays for men were longer (Table 1). Of the women's hospitalizations, 9.0% (230,941) were for childbirth. Vaginal delivery continues to be the highest rate due to childbirth (Figure 2).

Table 1
Hospital Discharges by Gender, 2007

Gender	Number	Percent (%) of Total	Average Age	Average Length of Stay
Female	1,453,993	56.7	49	4.5
Male	1,109,326	43.3	51	5.2
Total	2,563,361	100.0	50	4.8

Note: Numbers may not add due to unclassified gender records.

Figure 2
Women's Hospitalization for Childbirth, 2007



Tables 2 and 3, list the top 5 hospitalizations for year 2007 by gender. For females, *deliveries* represented the highest discharges (230,941); however, the highest length of stay (average) was *Psychoses* (8.0 days), followed by *Major Joint Replacement or Reattachment of Lower Extremity* (4.2 days).

The highest diagnosis related groups for males in 2007 was *Psychoses* (47,561); likewise, this represented the highest average length of stay (8.0 days). *Heart Failure and Shock* was the second highest diagnosis for males. Even if *Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy*** was the 4th diagnosis on the list, the average length of stay (4.7 days) was higher than *Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders* (3.1 days).

Table 2
Top 5 Diagnosis Related Groups (Hospitalizations) in 2007 for Females*

No.	Diagnosis	Discharges	Average Length of Stay	Percent (%) of Female Discharges
1	Vaginal Delivery	143,584	2.3	10.8%
2	Cesarean Delivery	87,357	3.3	6.6%
3	Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis, and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	45,550	3.4	3.4%
4	Psychoses	44,301	8.0	3.3%
5	Major Joint Replacement or Reattachment of Lower Extremity	32,832	4.2	2.5%

* Note: Data excludes infants.

Table 3
Top 5 Diagnosis Related Groups (Hospitalizations) in 2007 for Males*

No.	Diagnosis	Discharges	Average Length of Stay	Percent (%) of Male Discharges
1	Psychoses	47,561	8.0	4.9%
2	Heart Failure and Shock	32,457	4.8	3.3%
3	Esophagitis, Gastroenteritis and Miscellaneous Digestive Disorders	27,299	3.1	2.8%
4	Simple Pneumonia and Pleurisy **	25,533	4.7	2.6%
5	Chest Pain	25,295	1.8	2.6%

* Note: Data excludes infants.

**Pleurisy: Inflamed membranes around the lungs.

White patients, at 65.9% of the total discharges, accounted for the most discharges in 2007; on average, they also were the oldest hospitalized. Among all racial/ethnic groups, Asian or Pacific Islander on average was the youngest hospitalized. American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut patients had the longest hospital stay (Table 4).

Table 4
Hospital Discharges by Race/Ethnicity, 2007

<i>Race</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent (%) of Total</i>	<i>Average Age</i>	<i>Average Length of Stay</i>
White	1,688,136	65.9%	55	5
Black or African American	409,433	16.0%	40	5
White Hispanic	345,103	13.5%	40	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	20,071	0.8%	37	4
Black Hispanic	8,233	0.3%	40	5
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	6,820	0.3%	39	8
Other	64,413	2.5%	39	5
Total	2,563,361	100.0%	50	5

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to unclassified race records.

Total charges for 2007 hospitalizations were over \$82 billion dollars. Medicare, Medicare HMO or Medicare PPO accounted for over half of the total charges at 51.2%. Commercial insurance accounted for the second largest total charges with 26.0% (Table 5).

Table 5
Hospital Discharges by Principal Payer, 2007

<i>Payer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total Charges</i>	<i>Percent (%) of Total Charges</i>	<i>Average Charges</i>
Medicare , Medicare HMO or Medicare PPO	1,057,053	\$42,206,124,806	51.2%	\$39,928
Commercial Insurance	746,020	\$21,438,092,258	26.0%	\$28,737
Medicaid & Medicaid HMO	449,885	\$10,177,035,737	12.3%	\$22,621
Self Pay/Charity	218,502	\$5,564,255,440	6.8%	\$25,465
Other State/Local Government	32,708	\$1,124,290,883	1.4%	\$34,374
CHAMPUS	29,134	\$805,458,327	1.0%	\$27,647
Workers' Compensation	10,566	\$477,082,633	0.6%	\$45,153
VA	8,781	\$307,853,964	0.4%	\$35,059
Other	7,723	\$197,095,017	0.2%	\$25,521
KidCare	2,989	\$77,322,123	0.1%	\$25,869
Total	2,563,361	\$82,374,611,188	100.0%	\$32,135

Over 81% of the patients were discharged home from the hospital. Table 6 displays patient discharges status for 2007.

Table 6
Hospital Discharges by Patient Discharges Status, 2007

Discharge Status	Number	Percent (%)
Home	2,079,765	81.1%
Skilled Nursing Facility	226,089	8.8%
Expired	48,548	1.9%
Hospice	44,575	1.7%
Short-term General Hospital	40,539	1.6%
Left against medical advice	33,435	1.3%
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	28,681	1.1%
Other Institutions	23,571	1.0%
Intermediate Care Facility	23,217	0.9%
Psychiatric Hospital	11,077	0.4%
Medicare Certified Long Term Care Hospital	3,864	0.2%
Total	2,563,361	100.0%

Source: State of Florida, Agency for Health Care Administration, Florida Center for Health Information and Policy Analysis, 2007